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Mr. Goebel: "I don't care who does the voting in an election if you will let my friends do the counting."

Having had a spectacular visit from the Czar the Emperor of Germany will now proceed to make a spectacular visit to Eng-

votes is not as rapid as by voting machines, but it is much more certain to furnish Democratic majorities.

When General Funston predicts that Luzon will a year hence be as quiet as Massachusetts he indicates that both Aguinaldo ond Atkinson will have subsided.

Mr. Bryan and his friends who held a jubilee over the carrying of Nebraska seem to be laboring under the delusion that one State may alone elect a President.

When Mr. Schurz has time to look over the returns he will be painfully impressed with the fact that the German-American voters in Ohio and Iowa do not recognize his

The numer of Democrats who regard Mr. Bryan as "the old man of the sea" to their rarty seems to have increased since the election. At least, more of them are speaking about it.

"There are a great many Democrats," says the Washington Post, "who are wary of leadership which tends toward disastrous defeats." True, but what are they going to do about it'

Mayor Jones's friends in Cleveland declare that his nonparty theories will be into the presidential election. Doubtless they will make Mr. Jones their candidate, not knowing that he is not eli-

Republican gains are reported in Tuesday's election from all parts of Colorado except Denver and Cripple Creek, where the silver combination held its own. There are those who predict that Colorado will apthe Republican column a year

In Buffalo, where the voting machine was used on Tuesday, the returns were all at the city hall in an hour and twenty-seven minutes after the closing of the polls. Best was a vote free from fraud and no defective ballots to be the

From being the most abstemious people in Europe the French have suddenly become the largest consumers of alcoholic liquors. At the present time the French death rate due to alcoholism is nearly double that of any other people in Europe. It indicates an evidence of devitalization.

officers of the Twentieth Kansas, the Kansas City Star says: "It was a great and inspiring event, such as to cause everybody present to fully appreciate the feeling of General Funston when he said: 'I am glad I am not Edward Atkinson; I am glad that I am not Carl Schurz."

The movement by Chicago contractors and architects to destroy trade unions is evidently a protest against the rise of arbitrary and dictatorial methods in restraint of individual rights. The movement cannot be expected to succeed to the extent of destroying unions, but it may result in securing a larger freedom of action and greater independence for contractors and employers of labor.

Of all the men who were repudlated by their States last Tuesday, Senator Pettigrew was the most severely condemned. He had declared that he was ashamed of his country for its Philippine policy. In his newspaper he printed what were proved to be begus letters from soldiers in Manila misrepresenting the sentiment of the army and slandering officers. He went into the campaign to attain an indorsement, and instead South Dakota gave an immense majority for expansion.

It appears that some men belonging to the Capitol police in Washington went to Philadelphia under the guidance of a local Republican politician and stuffed a ballot stitute election officers. They have been paper had a man in the fob to expose it. If the charges are true the whole go to the penitentiary-all the sooner because they were committing their crime to aid the Republican ticket.

There can be no rational doubt that the n candidate for Governor in Kenwhen the polls were closed There is now scarcely a doubt loebel election returning boards those votes out and declare elected. The Goebel election de for that purpose, and it will The law was designed to deof the people if it should be the wishes of the Goebel con-The Goebel law is only another the laws in Alabama, Mississippi, chise colored voters. In Kentucky some- mocracy was defeated by a large majority.

which an anti-Goebel majority of 10,000 ers selected by Goebelites in the Legislature. For years Kentucky was represented by able men in the Senate-Beck, Carlisle and Lindsay. The descent from the able Lindsay to Blackburn is a painful evidence of Democratic degeneracy in Kentucky.

DEMOCRATIC WARNINGS.

The expressions of several papers whose the elections of last Tuesday, are signifias follows:

presidential election, it can nominate Mr. Bryan on principles which he cannot afford shown they will not sustain. If the Demo cratic party would acquire a chance to elect the next President, it must adopt principles to which Mr. Bryan can be neither sincerely nor successfully adjusted. The Democrat choice is, therefore, between a defeat on sent ment and a possible victory by a change of principles and a change of candidate.

It is not the silver issue which makes Mr Eryan unavailable in the opinion of th Eagle, but he has so far committed himself to nonexpansion, which can play no more part in the next presidential election than Calvinism, that he can neither change his mind on it nor consistently shut his mouth on it, nor possibly commend himself to Americanism on it. Then the Eagle declares: Bryanism the country will not have. Brywithout the other is unthinkable. The collective, Bryanism, is, as said, what the ciples and another man are a necessity to national victory or to the possibility of na-

The New York Times, another paper which would delight to champion the De mocracy of Tilden and Cleveland, contained an editorial on Thursday which began as follows:

The country is going forward. Bryan has gone backward. In a campaign that reded with his speeches he has not caught the ear or won the confidence of the American people. They have turned away from him. They reject his views, they will have nothing to do with his platform.

The column editorial which began with these unequivocal declarations closed with

Bryan has blundered off to the rear to make his campaign upon the lonely battle fields of the past among the ghosts of dead issues. The people are moving rapidly forward, away from him. The active and able men of his party no longer take any interest in him. The onward current every day sweeps more and more of them out of relations to Democracy as it is at present manand controlled. Are his managers bilind? Are they altogether reckless of the fate of the party?

The day following this same paper, calling attention to the map of the New York World, on which the States that went Republican at the last election are shaded and those which were carried by the Democrats appear in white, the Times found the following States in the Republican color: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington, Wyoming-twenty-six States with 285 electoral votes, "embracing," says the Times, "by greater portion of the The Bry-Union." Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas Utah, Virginia-nineteen States with 162 electoral votes. "The country," exclaims the Times, "is against Bryan because his doctrines are fatal to its prosperity and progress." "Yet," it goes on, "the political paranoiacs who have huddled about him since 1896 are resolved to run him again because he carried Nebraska."

The only change that should be made in the electoral vote as given by the Times for next year is to transfer Kentucky to the Bryan list, since it is probable, with the Goebel machinery in that State, that the Bryan electors would be counted in regardless of the vote of the people. On the other hand, Maryland would swing back to any Republican candidate standing for whatever Mr. Bryan may oppose. The Bryan leaders have been deceiving themselves because multitudes of people go to | political redemption." Now we have a capthey go to the polls they declare against one of his officers in which he says: Speaking of the banquet given to the Bryan and Bryanism, and never was that | "Throughout Europe there is sympathy for declaration more unequivocal than on last

BRYAN AND BRYANISM.

Whatever Mr. Bryan may be in other respects, he is an optimist regarding prospects of the Bryan Democracy. He cannot see real prosperity anywhere, he views with alarm all the acts of the administration, he deprecates the policy of the government in the Philippines, and despairs of the Republic generally, but he thinks the re cent elections full of encouragement for the Bryan Democracy. Thoroughly pessimistic in all other respects, his views regarding the future of his party are wonderfully cheerful-so much so, in fact, as to raise a picion that they are made to order and given out for effect. After taking several days to consider the matter, he has arrived at the conclusion that the Republican majorities or pluralities of 65,000 in Massachusetts. 35,000 in New York, 109,000 in Pennsylvania, 16,000 in New Jersey, 50,000 60,000 in Iowa contain no encouragement for the Republican party, but much real consolation for the Bryan Democracy. "Taken as a whole," he says, "the election returns from all the States give no encouragement to those who hope for the Republican party in 1900." There is a story, apocryphal but appropriate, of a man who, when the flood was pouring down that was to submerge the earth, sought without into the craft that Noah had built for the purpose of outriding it. When Noah declined to admit him, he told the ancient mariner to go along with his old ark, "it isn't going to be much of a shower, anyhow." Mr. Bryan pretends to have no fear of a Republican flood next year, and to see only fair weather for his party.

The truth is, Bryanism was overwhelmingly defeated in the recent elections wherbraska. In Maryland, which was lost to the Republicans through the treachery of a cal leader, the victory of the Democracy was a repudiation of Bryan. In Massachusetts his personal choice ran for Governor, and was overwhelmingly defeated. In New York, wherever his open friends and adherents were in the lead, the Republican macommittee had by resolution pledged its "love and loyalty" to "William Jennings Bryan, the natural leader of the Democratic Louisiana and South Carolina to disfran- | York and Kings counties, the Bryan De-

the whites are liable to vote against the personal friends of his own choice were in Democratic ticket, so a plan was devised by | charge of the campaign, reversed Democratic victories of 1898, and went as they did in 1896. Rensselaer county, the home Senator Murphy, a stanch Bryan man went Republican, as did the city of Troy. for the first time almost in the memory of man. Wherever the issue was Democracy as represented by Bryan, and straight Republicanism, Bryanism was defeated. In Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa the large pluralities were an indorsement of the Mc-Kinley administration, and therefore a repudiation of Bryanism, both on the silver question and the Philippine question. Governor-elect Nash wires to an Eastern pacant. The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle of Thurs- per: "Ohio believes in the administration day contains a column article which begins of President McKinley, and for that reason the voters cast their ballots for the party If the Democratic party wants to lose the | I have the honor to represent." Governor Shaw, of Iowa, wires: "Our national polto renounce and which the people have icy, mapped out in the treaty of peace with Spain, and ratified by a two-thirds nonpartisan vote of the United States Senate, bill for the express purpose of pacification, and splendidly executed by President Mc-Kinley, has now been indorsed by the peo-The indorsement of the administra-

If Mr. Bryan really thinks it is not going to be much of a shower next year he would do well to remember that no anti-war party has ever been successful in this country, and that administration majorities in the off-year preceding a presidential election are almost certain to be increased the next anism and Bryan are inseparable. The one | year. With him as a candidate next year, and with a reaffirmation of the Chicago country will not have. Therefore other prin- | platform, with an anti-war plank added, the Republican majorities will make those tional victory for the Democracy. This, to of last Tuesday appear like the scattering rain drops that presage a storm. The State elections of 1863 led the anti-war Democrats of that day wno were making war on Mr. Lincoln, as the Bryanites now are on President McKinley, to hope for success the next year. They were so confident that in their national convention they declared the war a failure, and demanded that it cease. Yes Mr. Lincoln was re-elected by the largest popular majority ever given a President up to that time. The people will answer the Bryanites about the same way next year.

tion is the repudiation of Bryanism.

The Marion Chronicle makes a weak defense of its wholesale attack on the building and loan associations of this city, of which there are 129 now doing business. In its original attack the Chronicle said:

Indianapolis has nurtured more thieving nstitutions of this kind than all the balance of the State, and poor people-the borrowing classes-have been swindled by them out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. . We never heard of an honest Indianapolis building and loan association

The Chronicle evidently did not know how nany honest and well-managed associations there were here, but the fact that it had 'never heard of an honest Indianapolis building and loan association" did not justify its wholesale attack. Now it attempts to justify the attack by citing four cases of loans alleged to have been made to persons in that city by four different Indianapolis companies. According to the Chronicle one of these leans was made "about seven years ago," another "a few years ago," a third "several years ago" and the fourth "seven years ago." So it has searched through a pretty long period for examples. The Journal has no means of verifying its statements regarding the alleged transactions as to amount of loans, interest paid, etc. They are ex parte statements, but, admitting them all to be true, they affect only four companies, which would still leave about 125 against which no charge of extortion or dishonesty lies. The Journal has not word to say in defense of "snide" companies, if any such exist here, or of irregular transactions or exorbitant charges in any What it objects to is an indiscrimi nate charge affecting all the building and loan associations in the city and the credit and business methods of its people. One might as well say that because one business man of Marion is insolvent or dishonest all are bankrupts or rascals-a charge that everybody would recognize at once as out-

The Filipino insurgents are showing very just appreciation of the efforts of the American Aguinaldists to serve them. A day or two ago we had the declaration of the Independencia that "Rizal, Bryan and Aguinaldo are the glorious trinity of our tured official dispatch from Aguinaldo to our cause-American Democrats clearly in our favor; they are sure of Bryan's triumph next election. Pay attention to your affairs and never mind the rest." This is more creditable to Aguinaldo's heart than to his intelligence. His American allies do deserve his gratitude, but he greatly overestimates their strength

The Kansas City Star says the supreme council of the American Equal Wage Earners' Union, which sent to the country a long address one day last week, is an organization which originated in Kansas City and is evidently more pretentious in names than in numbers. It also explains what the address does not-the objects of the union which are to prevent the employment of women at lower wages than men for the same class of work. It hopes to accomplish this purpose by inducing States to enact laws to prohibit such employment. It i not probable that legislatures could be duced to pass such laws because it is quite certain that they would be unconstitutional

The suggestion of a compromise in the case of Mr. Roberts, the Utah polygamist elected to the House, and that he be sworn with the understanding that he will retion. If the charges are proved, the seat should be declared vacant. It is no time to show any consideration to the Mormon

It is reported that there will be considerable opposition to continuing Senator publican committee. He is not a member of the committee, but was selected at the suggestion of the President. As a rule, the chairman has usually been selected by the candidate, but in 1892 Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, was selected by General Harrison's friends and accepted, but subsequently resigned because it was feared that his connection with corporations would interfere with his work. It has been suggested that

In the humble opinion of the immaculate Richard Croker, of New York, the main should apologize to the Filipinos for res-

thing more was needed, since a majority of | Some of the most populous counties, where | cuing them from Spain and withdraw. This would mean a marshaling of the forces of Bryan, Aguinaldo and Atkinson on the one hand and of McKinley, Dewey, Roosevelt, et al. on the other. The people would hardly hesitate in "choosing sides."

The Frankfort (Ind.) News publishes letter from an Indiana boy in a regular regiment in the Philippines to an uncle in Frankfort. After describing some military

"You would be surprised to note the change that has come over the island ever since we have been here. When we came he natives could understand very littl English and everything was in an awful filthy condition, but now all the people can speak a little English and all the country roads are being worked over on the American plan; the filth around Manila has al most all disappeared and while Manila will never be like any of our cities on the continent, it will in time to come I think be the pride of the Orient. Already the business men have organized a board of trade and quite a number of stock companies have been organized to develop the re-They are building a large mar ket in Manila and several theatres, and see that there is to be a race track opened Christmas day and Manila is to be taken in the Orient circuit. So when this trouble is settled I think these islands will be one the most enterprising places in the

The main point of interest in this is that the country and people are already beginning to show signs of improvment by contact with Americans. Everywhere the United States army is an advance agent of

Some persons of the class who are bound to worry even if it is only over the fact that no suitable subject for worry can be found, are full of interest, and the frank, comare lying awake at night and wondering over the problem as to what Great Britain would do in case some other nation should attack her while her troops are engaged in the Transvaal difficulty. The answer is easy. The attacking power would worry all the time its troops were away from home, for fear some other power would attack its own unprotected borders in the absence of the army. And so ad infinitum.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Savage Bachelor. The Sweet Young Thing-But on what do you base your idea that Hamlet was feeble-

The Savage Bachelor-Mainly on the fact that so many women want to play the fart.

Deceitful Woman. "Women is deceivin'," said the thin man. "What's the matter with you?" Esked the

"I was thinkin' of the number of times my wife has told me she never would speak to

Matronly Advice.

"And remember, dear," said the experienced matron to the bride, "if you wish to preserve your husband's love, do not be jealous. Merely pretend to be. That will give him a good opinion of himself and of your appreciation of his fascinations."

Wise Man.

"Great idea, that of Mike's," said the enthusiastic heeler of the better sort. isn't satisfied with shaking hands with his constituents in the ordinary way. When he meets one of them, he grabs both his

"Ain't that rather overdoing it?" said the "It might look that way to you, but Mike

knows his business. As long as he holds the fellow's hands his watch is safe."

INDIANA EDITORIAL OPINION.

With Bryan as the opponent of McKinley the Republican party will score the easiest victory in its history.-Goshen Times. If W. J. Bryan were running for Presiient in the Island of Luzon it is probable that he would get the vote of every insur-

gent.-Greensburg Review.

The next thing to be done now is for Uncle Sam to completely clean up the Filipinos. The people will be satisfied with nothing less.-Covington Republican. While Aguinaldo is seeking the highest

mountains it is not improbable that he will get advices that we also have some good hill climbers as well as river swimmers. -Lafayette Courier.

was not the first time that Mark had been given up by the Democratic physicians.-Jay County Republican The people of Nebraska evidently believe that prosperity is a bad thing that should be persistently voted down. Fortunately, Nebraska is a very small fraction of the

The invitations to Mark Hanna's political

funeral were in circulation last week, but

whole thing .- Huntington Herald. There has scarcely ever been an administration that has been so thoroughly vin dicated in an off year as has the present one. The recent elections have gone in favor of the administration and they show that

the people believe in the President and are ipporting his administration.-Columbus The comrades of Comrade McKinley in dorsed his policy by giving the handsome plurality in Ohio. The old veterans will stand by the old flag they love so well. They cannot forget the exposure they endured, the wounds they received and the memory of their fallen comrades. Old Glory

Wednesday morning as it waved in the sunshine.—Terre Haute Express. We do not particularly admire Hanna or als methods, but we do admire his loyalty believe that he has been in many instances undeservedly and unjustly abused. The public will vote him a much better man than are those of his own party who seek to betray it that they may get even with Hanna. An ingrate and traitor to his party is quite as despicable as is a traitor to his

country .- Middletown News. Not only will McKinley be elected, but he will bring to the country an "era of good feeling." His doctrine, which holds that our destiny has a scope far beyond the dream of those who built the foundation, that our duty is the spread of the Republican idea, the bestowal of liberty where is unknown, the reaping of a world harvest that our workingmen may never be idle, but always well paid, will live along with the creed of Monroe .- Marion Chron-

There isn't any room for doubt that the coming winter is to be "awful cold." The who disputes the prophets. They have found more moss growing thick on the trees, frogs standing on their heads, sunflowers pointing towards the north pole, grape vines running around the pole in stead of up them, and a thousand other signs to prove that every human being will he frozen as stiff as a chip before January.-Decatur Journal.

few Republicans are asking for an early state convention, but the need or wisdom of it is not visible. There is no need holding a convention before the summer Long campaigns are becoming more and more a bore and a drag. The first weeks of such campaigns are unproductive. The people are becoming more and more educated on the issues and they do not need months of coaching to set them right. Such campaigns only increase the expenses of all concerned. Make the campaign short and hot .- Richmond Item.

Next spring the war in the Philippines will be over and the opposition which is now manifested will be lulled to sleep and resting peacefully in the general prosperity of the whole country. The silver question, if not forgotten, will be faded and gone and will live only in the memory of the past. everybody will be prosperous and everypody except Democratic politicians will be happy and contentment will reign supreme, and the re-election of President McKinley will be a foregone conclusion. This is our tope and prediction.-Kendallville Stand-

Senator Beveridge is a public speaker who who is sought for great occasions. His success in this line is not due to magnetism, fortuitous circumstance nor native oratorical ability alone nor all these combined. It is due to the fact that when ne is called upon for an address he studies the question, works out the facts, labors with its intricacies and ornaments it with polished sentences. He is a student of the heme and never attempts to deliver an exemporaneous speech or address. He beieves what every man of mature years knows, after trial at least, that no man can do justice to his auditors' good sense who attempts to make a public address without careful preparations.—Elkhart Review.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS. Autobiography and Letters of Mrs.

Margaret Oliphant.

Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, whose maiden name was Wilson, was in her time one of the most prolific and popular of English novelists. She also wrote popular works of biography and history. She was born in 1828 and died in June, 1897, in her sixty-ninth year, after a life of remarkable literary industry. Although her life was pre-eminently a sad one, owing to the faults or vices of others, her books were all cheerful and wholesome, and few modern writers have done more to brighten the lives of other people. She began to write when she was eighteen years old, her first nevel being published in 1849. Its success was such as to incite the author to fresh efforts, and from that time she wrote incessantly until the last year of her life, producing a long series of works of fiction, which secured for her a wide reputation both in England and America. Her stories are chiefly of domestic and still life, abounding in skillful delineations of Scotch life and character, and while they belong to an old-fashioned and almost obsolete school they are still worth reading. On her deathbed she enjoined upon those near her that no biography of her was to be written, but the injunction did not prevent the publication of the hands of the officers of California for some interesting autobiographic fragments which she left and which are now published under the title "Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. Oliphant." The work is fragmentary and does not cover nearly the whole of the author's life, but the portions it does cover municative style of the author gives her narrative a special charm. If some parts of it are less interesting than others it is due to the natural tendency of all autobiographers to go into details which interest them more than others, but there is very little of this defect in Mrs. Oliphant's work. Her charming personality and the fine touches of genius that made her novels so popular in their day appear throughout. Of the beginnings of her authorship and her habits of literary work she says: "I had no table even to myself, much less

a room to work in, but sat at the corner of the family table with my writing book, with everything going on as if I had been making a shirt instead of writing a book Our rooms in those days were sadly wanting in artistic arrangement. The table was in the middle of the room, the center round which everybody sat with the candles or lamp upon it. My mother sat always at needlework of some kind, and talked to whoever might be present, and I took my share in the conversation, going on all the same with my story, the little groups of imaginary persons, these other talks, evolving themselves quite undisturbed. It would put me out now to have some one sitting at he same table talking while I worked-at least I would think it put me out, with that sort of conventionalism which grows upon one. But up to this date (1888), I have never been shut up in a separate room, or hedged off with any observances. My study, all the study I have ever attained to, is the little second drawing room where all the (feminine) life of the house goes on; and I don't think I have ever had two hours undisturbed (except at night, when everybody is n bed) during my whole literary life." Mrs. Oliphant's life was one of self-sacrifice. Part of the proceeds of her first novel went to get her brother out of a scrape, and all her life long she tolled and wrote to help others or pay off debts for which she was not responsible. Troubles seemed to pursue her. Her husband, a struggling artist, died while they were n Rome, leaving her with three little children and several thousand dollars of debt. As soon as possible she returned to England and "buckled down" to work. Then her little girl died, but she could hardly stop to mourn. Besides her sons she had on her hands her ne'er-do-weel brother, his son and two idaughters. Then her two sons died, one after a long illness and the other after he had grievously "missed his footing"-and her ambition died altogether. "What is the reputation of a circulating library to me?" she cried. It irritated her that people should think it could be any consolation. All she longed for was to be able again "to move about the house and serve my children with my own hands. My God, what is the good done by any work such as mine or even better than mine?" But her autobiography is not overshadowed by sadness. It is mostly bright and cheerful, During her long literary career Mrs. Oliphant met and knew a great many notable people, authors and others, and her book abounds with interesting reminiscences of these. Here is an anecdote of Tennyson, whom Mrs. Oliphant met for the first time at his own house, where a Mrs. Stewart her to call. Mrs. Tennyson was feeble and lay on a sofa. Mrs. Oliphart says "I am afraid, however, that I did not the poet in any way, to Mrs. attract Stewart's great disappointment and annoyance. She was eager to point out to me that he was much occupied by a very old lady-a fair, little, white-haired woman, nearly eighty, the mother of Tom Hughes (Tom Brown), who was just then going to America to the settlement the backwoods which was called Rugby, in Tennessee, where the .voung Hugheses were, which was going to be the most perfect colony on the face of the earth, filled with nothing but the cardinal virtues. I think the old lady died there, and I know the settlement went sadly to pieces and ruined many hopes. However, feeling I had not been entirely a successa feeling very habitual to me-I was glad of Mrs. Stewart's sign of departure, and went up to Mrs. Tennyson on the sofa, to which she had returned, to take my leave, I am never good at parting politeness, and dare say was very gauche in saying that it was so kind of her to ask me: while she graciously responded that she was delighted have seen me, etc., according to the established ritual in such cases. Tennyson was standing by, lowering over us with his

ragged beard and his saturnine look. He eyed us while these pretty speeches were being made with cynical eyes. 'What liars have been anything more true; but, to be it was not so civil as it was true.' The book is full of similar interesting passages and is, altogether, a charming revelation of a remarkably attractive per sonality. It is intelligently edited by Mrs. Harry Coghill, who writes the fragmentary

Co., New York. The World's Best Orations. Volume II of this unique and compre-

hensive work is at hand. The first volume

parts, with biographical sketches of her

own, and is published by Dodd, Mead &

was noticed by The Journal at some length and this one fully sustains the promise of that in scope, treatment and careful editing. It has been said that "wherever the principles of Anglo-Saxon freedom and the rights of man have been at stake, the all-animating voice of the orator has kept alive the sacred flame. In the witenagemote of the earlier kings, in the parliament of the later kings, in the Massachusetts town-meeting, in the Virginia house of burgesses, in the legislature of every State and in the Congress of the United States wherever in Anglo-Saxon countries th torch of liberty seemed to burn low, the tify this eloquent tribute to the effects of the hereditary free speech of the Anglo-Saxon race more effectively than the magnificent speech of Edmund Burke, opening the bribery charges against Warren Hastings. Feb. 18th and 19th, 1788. In spite of its great length, the speech, which for modern times, is what Demosthenes "On the Crown" was to the classical period is given in full in this volume. Another great oration of a different kind is that of "Blaine on Garfield" delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives, Feb. 27, 1882 when for a second time in the history of the country all departments of the government were assembled to do honor to the memor of a murdered President. Mr. Blaine fel the dignity of that great occasion and in meeting its requirements he so far surpassed himself that his address is hardly equaled by any other funeral oration ever Other American orators repredelivered. sented in this volume are Elias Boudinot president of the Continental Congress and de facto the first President of the United States; Tristam Burges, John M. Berrien. Jeremiah S. Black, John A. Bingham, at the trial of the assassins of President Lincoln; Francis Preston Blair: Phillips Brooks, "On Lincoln as a Typical American;" George S. Boutwell, impeaching Andrew Johnson; William J. Bryan; William Gannaway Brownlow, the celebrated "fighting parson;" James Buchanan. Pres-S. Brooks, on the assault on Sumner; Richard P. Bland, on the "Parting of the Ways," and others whose speeches, if taken in chronological order, would illustrate the most important periods of American history from the colonial times to the present. There are also speeches by celebrated English and French orators and one by Bismarck. A brief biographical and character sketch of each orator quoted adds to the nterest and value of the work. As already entioned, its editor-in-chief is Brewer, of the United States Supreme urt, and he is aided by able assistants. book is published in excellent form, and in addition to the text has a number of

excellent photogravure portraits and engravings of interesting scenes in connection with different orations. The first two volumes sustain the promise that the completed work will be a documentary history of civilization. It is published by Ferd P. Kaiser, St. Louis, and sold only by sub-

Review of the Constitution.

States, Indicating Changes by Interpretation and Amendment, for Lawyers and Those Not Learned in the Law," is the full title of a book of 350 pages, by W. G. Bullitt, of the Frankfort (Ky.) bar. The author, apparently, is a strict constructionist of the Federal Constitution. If there are any powers that the States do not care for, he would confer them upon the United States. He does not say this as many words, and possibly he does not mean to convey the idea that he so interprets the Constitution, but such is a fair inference from what he says. He laments that the several branches of the federal government have exceeded their respective powers. He says very things of the gentlemen who stitute the Supreme Court of the United States, but charges that they have exceeded powers conferred by the Constitution and have, in fact, amended the Constitution their decisions from time to time, an particularly in recent years. He is troubled about the use of the injunction to prevent offenses, and devotes much space to deploring the action of the Harrison administration in taking a United States marshal out of killing Judge Terry in defending an associate justice of the Supreme Court. He is not pleased with the war amendments to the Constitution. The Congress which submitted he proposition to amend the Constitution to abolish slavery was, he thinks, in open rebellion to the Constitution. The fifteenth amendment, conferring suffrage upon the He decolored man, is, he says, vicious. clares that conferring the right of suffrage does not confer citizenship upon the colore man, and quotes the laws of several States which permit persons foreign born to vote upon declaration of intention to become citizens to sustain his position. Mr. Bullitt closed his book with the declaration born in the United States, cannot constitute any part of the national family of sovereign citizens." The book may be regarded as the demurrer of an unreconstructed member of the ex-Confederate Congress against the oreation of a nation under the Constitution of the United States. Published by the Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati.

Holland and the Hollanders. Holland is so little in the strifes of Europe and the Hollanders seem to have so little to do with the rest of the world that we think of both in the past tense when Holland was one of the powers which shaped the destinies of Europe, planted its colonies in far distant lands and grew rich from the world's commerce. This is because Holland does not trouble itself about the balance of power, and its people are content in the land snatched from the sea. Now and then a tourist who does not hasten through Europe tells us of the real Dutch of to-day as the most wonderful of peoples. Mr. Meldrum has given us a book in which we are introduced to the Hollanders and their country. It is not the superficial account of a hasty visit nor a book compiled from libraries, but a careful and accurate description by one who knows this interesting country thoroughly. The most fascinating portions of the book are the chapters devoted to the never-ending fight with Holland's great enemy-the always encroaching water. Snatched from the sea for centuries, that people has never ceased to devote its energies to keeping out the ocean and guarding its barriers. Carelessness for a brief period would cause widespread disaster. This artificial country is the most fertile in the world. Not only is it necessary to keep out the sea, but care must be taken to protect the fertile interior, which has been created by draining swamps, from lapsing back to swamps again by keeping the ca-nals at certain levels. It is probable that this constant fight against the water has had its influence upon the people-which goes about its daily work peacefully below the level of the sea, secure in the constructive skill, patience and daring that have bridled its powers and opposed a barrier to its assaults. The people which protects its country in this manner from the sea has been marked by its environment with soberness, conservatism and industry. educational system is as complete and practical as can be found in Europe. Its universities turn out profound scholars, while its industrial schools cover the whole range of the skilled employments. In short, in a book of 400 pages artistically illustrated, the author, David S. Meldrum, introduces us to a new country and people, or, rather, to the oldest of European peoples and civilizations, which has kept pace, in its quiet way, with the world's progress. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

The Copley Series. "Abbe Constantin," by Ludovic Halevy, is the first title in this series of beautiful volumes of classics, and the book itself thoroughly good. Strange as it may seem, this modern French love story is without a and light." The good old abbe, the young artillery liuetenant, Jean Regnaud, the rich and charming American beauties, Mrs. Scott Mr. Harris's negro dialect is inimitable. and Miss Percival, are all lovable characters, who do right things in a charming and interesting way. The glimpses of country life on the great French estate, of the care given to the poor by the abbe, and of the nilitary maneuvers of the army, are sideights on a love story that is pure and sweet and simple. True it is that the French author exaggerates the use of money, and makes his American women characters do the proposing when it comes to marlage; but the story, nevertheless, is deightful, and deserves to be printed in company with such books as the following, which constitute the series as far as issued: "Barrack-room Ballads," by Rudyard Kiping "Cranford," by Mrs. Gaskell: "Evan-"The House of the Seven Ga-Longfellow: by Hawthorne; "Lucile," by Meredith; and "Prue and I," by George William

The colored illustrations in these books. rinted by a new process, are very dainty and artistic, the paper is of fine quality, the cover designs are attractive, and the series ltogether is worthy to be in any library. Y. Crowell & Co, publishers, New York

Julian the Apostate. The title of this story, which is transated from the Polish of D. S. Mereshkovski, indicates clearly enough the period and leading character of the story. The Roman Emperor who goes in history by the title of "Julian the Apostate," had a reign of less than two years in the latter part of the fourth century. He had a remarkably varied and interesting career, achieved literary and military fame and became known by his turning from the Christian religion back to paganism. He was a great military eader and conqueror, and during the eigh een months when he held the mastery of the world it almost seemed that he would turn backward the wheels of progress, abolsh the present and project the past into the future. But he was struck down in battle in the very heyday of his power. The dying ery which has been put into his mouth Thou hast conquered, Galilean!" may be only a poetical figment, nevertheless it is an embodiment of historical truth. With he death of him who had been styled anti-Christ by Christians the victory of Christ and the new faith seemed to be complete. The story is partly historic and partly religious, introducing other historical characters of the period in which Julian the Apostate lived and some interesting tures of the life of that period. It is a strongly written story of the school which Ben-Hur is the foremost type. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.

Edward Everett Hale's Works.

Scarcely another American author has preserved his freshness and popularity as long as Edward Everett Hale. He has grown old in years but not in mind, and a new generation of readers reads his stories with as keen a zest as those who read them fresh from his pen. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, are rendering a service to good literature by publishing a new edition of his works, under the supervision of the author, including revision and new matter. Volumes III and IV of this edition are at and. Volume III contains five stories, viz., 'Ten Times One Is Ten." "Neither Scrip Nor Money," "Stand and Wait," "Hepzibah's Turkeys," "Our New Crusade." ume IV contains "The Brick Moon" seven other stories. Each volume has a preface by the author, in which he gives somehing of the history of each of the stories. how he came to write them, the kind of success that followed their original publication, etc. Altogether the edition, in twelve volumes, each complete in itself, will be a very desirable one.

An Account of Sarah. This story is laid in England and the story itself is very English. "An Account of Sarah" does not tell as much about

Sarah, the heroine, as it does about some

performer on the double bass and quite ! likeable sort of person. story shifts about in an irresponsible sor of way and the action includes a mystery of parentage, a love story and many comic episodes, in which, however, Sarah, who is a very serious minded young person, does not take much part. The name of the author. Eyre Hussey, is new, and the story is rather suggestive of a first effort, yet it "Review of the Constitution of the United | is clever in a way and full of humor of the English sort. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincot: Company.

Sermons and Essays.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York, send out a bundle of booklets, each containing a sermon or essay on a subject affecting life and morals by some well-known writer or religious teacher. Two, "The City Without a Church" and "The Programme of Christianity," are by the late Henry Drummond; "Cheerfulness as a Life Power" and "Character, the Grandest Thing in the World," are by Orison Swett Marden; F. B. Meyer is the author of "Friendly Counsels" and "Take Heart Again;" Artistic Paving of Life" is by Albert S Cook, a professor in Yale University, and was originally delivered as an address at an alumni gathering; The Passing of Self-Two Practical Chapters Drawn from the Words of Christ," was written by John Franklin Genungs; "Art and Morality" translation from the French of Ferdinand Brunetiere; "The Charm of Jesus" is a translation from the German of Gustav Zart: "The Secret of Gladness" and "A Meditation on the One-hundred-and-twentyfirst Psalm" are by Rev. J. R. Miller, D. D. The influence of all of these is of an elevating character; the philosophy is cheerful, and the books are of a sort to meet the approval of the thoughtful. They are prettily bound and sell for 25 cents each.

Fables in Slang.

George Ade has gathered up enough of his inimitable studies of life-as it is in Chicago to make a neat little volume. Like the famous story of "Artie" they are shockingly slangy, but they are also very funny, and a proof of their quality is shown in the fact that they bear a second reading. "The Fable of the Visitor Who Got a Lot for Three Dollars," "The Fable of the Kid Who Shifted His Ideal," "The Hable of the New York Person Who Gave the Stage Fright to Fostoria, O." "The Fable of the Professor Who Wanted to Be Alone," "The Fable of How the Foolkiller Backed Out of a Contract." are titles of some of these gems. Mr. Ade undoubtedly knows his Chicago in its most up-to-date development. The illustrations, which are clever, are by Clyde J. Newman. Herbert S. Stone & Co., pub-

Invisible Links.

This is the title given to a volume of short stories translated from the Swedish of Miss Selma Lagerlof, author of "Gosta Berling," a novel which created some talk. "Invisible Links" contains fourteen stories full of incident and showing fine imaginative power. Simple in construction they are marked by naturalness and force of treatment, and the translation by Pauline Flach is done into excellent noticeable feature of the stories is their purity of sentiment and entire freedom sentimentalism or striving after strange effects-a merit not always found in American stories. Philadelphia: Lippincott Company.

Tales of the Telegraph.

A subtitle designates this book as "the story of a telegrapher's life and adventures in railroad, commercial and military work." The author is Jasper E. Brady, a captain in the United States Signal Service. His own career, from civil life to a commission in the army, has supplied most of the material for a picturesque narrative, which tells of the dramatic adventures that come into a telegrapher's life. The book contains a series of graphic sketches, interesting themselves and peculiarly illustrative of the romantic phases of telegraphy. It written in the first person and is evidently autobiographical. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

The Carpet-Bagger.

Many plays have been made from novels; this novel is made from a play. It was originally written as a four-act comedy and was performed with considerable success. "The Carpet-Bagger" is the joint work of Opie Read and Frank Pixley. It is a story of Southern life, and, as might be inferred from the title, is laid in the stormy, transitional period immediately following the close of the civil war, when Northern people going to or settling in the South were styled "carpet-baggers." The pictures of Southern life and character are good, and the story has considerable dramatic move-

ment and interest. Chicago: Laird & Lee. The Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann. "Aunt Minervy Ann" is a new creation of Joel Chandler Harris's, well worthy to rank with "Uncle Remus." She is an oldfashioned negro "mammy," and her adventures and experiences, her homely evisdom. sound philosophy and general humor make her a typical and interesting character. blemish, and is full of "sweetness | The volume contains eight sketches, in each one of which Aunt Minervy Ann is the central figure, though enough other characters are introduced to give her a proper setting.

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Under the Cactus Flag. A subtitle of this story by Nora Archibald Smith designates it as "A Story of Life in Mexico," and it reads like a record of actual experience, pleasantly embellished with fiction. The photogravure illustrations, taken from real life and scenes, show that the author must have visited Mexico. though the story is partly laid on the American side of the border. It is a well-written story with a mild flavor of romance and adventure. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Captain Tom, the Privateersman. and is partly founded on facts. It deals or heroes, are two boys who shipped under Captain Tom Boyle, one of the most daring and successful American privateersmen that period. It is, of course, a story of the sea, and abounds with naval pursuits, battles and other thrilling adventures. It is a

The Minute Boys of Bunker Hill. Edward Stratemeyer, author of quite a umber of stories for boys, adds a new one to the list. "The Minute Boys of Bunker some young patriots at the beginning of the revolutionary war. Though young, they did manly service on the firing line. The story is well told and calculated to stir the patriotism of young American readers. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co.

story that will interest young readers.

The Logic of Figures. This is the title of a book of 200 pages, devoted to a comparison of the results of pitals and elsewhere, showing that a smaller per centum of death has occurred under that treatment, by Thomas L. Bradford. Published by Boericke & Tafel, Philadel-

Current Periodicals.

Two notable articles in the Thanksgiving number of the Saturday Evening Post will "Lincoln as a Candidate and President." his old friend and political ally, Col. A. McClure, and "Our New Prosperity." Frank A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treasury

Mr. W. D. Howells has written a story "The Magic of a Voice," and it is to appear in the Christmas number of Lippincott. The magazine promises, among its novels for the coming year, one by General Charles King, dealing with the struggle Philippines, and another by Margaret

Along the illustrations in an article on Paul Kruger and his people in the Home Magazine is one of Majuba IIIII that conveys an idea which no verbal description can give of the place where the British suffered defeat in 1881. Another picture that

tells its own story is of the officers' graves Mr. J. M. Barrie has at length completed the sequel to his "Sentimental Tommy." It its opening chapters will appear in the Janusry Scribner. Grizel has become a woman and Tommy is celebrated even as the story opens. The action takes place in London and the most dramatic or artistic scenes will be set off with Illustrations by Bernard

The misguided people who flatter themselves on being matter-of-fact and sensible and so discourage their children from reading fairy tales, and even frown at all fiction if it have not a heavy and very obvious moral, would find enlightenment from reading the excellent paper by Mrs. Lois G. Hufford in the October number of the indianapolis Kindergarten Monthly. Sarah, the heroine, as it does about some cusses the influence of fiction on the charother reople, including the hero, an amateur acter and concludes that "judiciously se-